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# THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Weekly for Canadians of Japanese Origin

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## At Victoria:

# CCF Urges Just Rights As Tories Flaunt Racist Cry

VICTORIA, B.C.—Legislative chambers in the dignified provincial capital these past two weeks have heard once again the familiar anti-Japanese cry. As in years past some provincial members have gone all out in their attacks, but in the present session have switched to the new line of demanding permanent exclusion from the coast, the province or the country. Leading the attack have been Conservative Coalition members.

Some notable defence has been raised, however, by C.C.F. speakers, members of the official opposition, in urging a policy consistent with democratic justice.

Last Tuesday, Mrs. D.G. Steeves, (CCF-North Vancouver) deplored the "senseless persecution" of Canadian-born Japanese as "contrary to all tenets of civilization."

She said that hysterical feelings of hatred are being aroused between French and English, Jew and Gentile, Oriental and Occidental and declared "the white race will have to purge itself of this disease or it will have no future."

**The refusal to grant the franchise to minority groups in B. C. was an indication of decay in the social system, Mrs. Steeves told the legislators.**

FISHERMEN AND FARMS

The Liberal-Coalition member from Alberni, James Mowat claimed that Vancouver Island white and Indian fishermen are satisfied and "doing nicely", and bluntly stated that they do not want the Japanese to return to the Coast, at the last Wednesday session.

The Federal Government was criticized for bad handling of the strawberry farms in the Fraser Valley by Leonard A. Shepherd, Delta C.C.F. member. He observed that these affairs should have been handled by the local people.

He claimed that the farms are now neither a credit to the Federal Government or the Fraser Valley.

CONSERVATIVE STAND

The oft-repeated Conservative stand that the Japanese immigrated to Canada with the definite purpose of conquering this continent was again heard when R.C. MacDonald (Cons. Coalition—Dewdney) spoke in the Legislature Monday.

**He stated that the only "clean-cut business-like" way to handle the situation was to deport all Japanese in Canada.**

The familiar argument that the Japanese have ventured into every "conceivable" industry and that the birth rate was exceedingly high, "at the rate of five to one and on this basis in 50 years they would be in the majority of this province," was sounded off by the Dewdney member.

"If given the franchise, as suggested by the Opposition members, they would in that time be in a position to take charge of this House and Province," Mr. MacDonald said.

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## Seek Recall Of Marine Papers

VANCOUVER, B. C. — Organized masters, pilots and deck officers of Canadian shipping on the Pacific Coast, lakes and rivers of the northwest, went on record as demanding the recall of all marine certificates of competency issued to Japanese Canadians.

Their official protest has been made to the government through the Canadian Merchant Service Guild, the Vancouver Province reported last week.

The protest asked that the Dominion Government "be notified that the numerous certificates of competency issued to Japanese on the Pacific Coast be immediately recalled, in order to prohibit their further use." It also asked that all Japanese be prohibited from sailing on Canadian ships in the Pacific coast area and that no further certificates be issued to Japanese.

In 1936 the Canadian Merchant Service Guild protested issuance of certificates to Japanese on vessels registered in Canada while Canadian officers were unemployed.

# Albertans Seek Squarer Deal

## Submit Brief For School Inquiry

KASLO, B. C. — The Parent-Teachers Association here Tuesday night endorsed a proposal that representations be placed before the Cameron Public School Commission asking for improved educational facilities for evacuee children in British Columbia.

The Commission is currently conducting a province-wide survey of educational costs and responsibilities under the chairmanship of Dr. Maxwell A. Cameron, and has invited the submission of briefs.

**Representations will be drawn up by the local association and submitted for the consideration of parent-teacher groups in other Kootenay centres before being presented to the Commissioner. They will ask in general that education in the interior centres be brought back to its logical place within the provincial school system as a whole and that families independently outside the centres receive equal consideration in the education of their children.**

President of the Kaslo body, Rev. K. Shimizu, outlined these proposals at last Tuesday night's meeting here.

* * *

A. B. Thompson, principal of the Kaslo school, is being asked to address the spring general meeting of the local association at the Kaslo Hotel, March 5.

It was also announced that Ayako Atagi, grade VII teacher, will succeed Amy Yamazaki as principal of Kootenay Lake school, when the latter leaves this month for the east.

Teachers asked parents for greater co-operation in seeing that young children get sufficient sleep for health and studies.

## TORONTOITE MAD AT INCONSIDERATE NISEI

TORONTO, Ont.—An irate evacuee citizen of Toronto has registered a complaint that a large number of unthinking Nisei are a serious factor in the possible loss of living quarters by families living in apartments and rooming houses.

The correspondent writes that a good many of the young people should make fewer social calls or else confine visiting hours up until a reasonable time in the evening. They should be more thoughtful, writes the irked roomer, because efforts to be good tenants are thrown out the window when visitors come in at all hours — some not even bothering to ring the door bell.

"If anything is missing the landlord is down our necks . . . there are very few complaints of children's conduct . . . but lots about late visitors.

". . . as we need sleep to struggle for our daily bread not to mention a roof over our heads, we wish the visitors would be more considerate," the writer concluded.

## JAPANESE MOVIES TO BE CENSORED

**KASLO, B.C.—All Japanese moving picture films are to be submitted to government motion picture censors before being presented in future to public audiences, it was learned here last week.**

**Government regulations require that all motion pictures, on any size film must be passed upon by the censors before being shown in public. To date, however, this regulation has not been carried out in the presentation of Japanese films which have been a periodic entertainment feature in most of the interior settlements.**

## ASK RIGHT TO MOVE FROM FARM TO FARM; WANT EQUALITY IN JOBS, WAGES, SCHOOLS

## *Lethbridge United Church Meet Scores Prejudiced Restrictions*

LETHBRIDGE, Alta.—Prejudice shown against Japanese Canadians in the Southern Alberta districts was deplored by the Lethbridge Presbytery of the United Church of Canada here last Wednesday, February 14.

The Presbytery passed a resolution which stated that they wished to "underline the need for all of us as Christian Canadian citizens to present an attitude of Christian hope and helpfulness to Japanese Canadians in our midst in Southern Alberta."

The resolution continued: "We desire with numerous other citizens to do our full share to restrain and nullify prejudice such as has been evidenced in restricting the movements of Japanese Canadians in respect to educational and employment opportunities.

"We also desire, with many other citizens, to establish more widely those resolutions of love, sympathy and fellowship, which as Christians, we are commissioned to present to our fellowmen."

COALDALE, Alta. (Delayed by Mail)—Representatives of evacuees in the southern Alberta districts met again on December 26 to draw up a petition to J. N. Lister, general manager of the B.C. Security Commission requesting action on a proposal to lift freezing restrictions and allow movement to other localities where better employment and educational facilities are offered.

The petition referred back to the agreement of the B. C. Security Commission made prior to the evacuation that evacuees would be given democratic treatment and free secondary education. Not having fulfilled this agreement, the petition continued, the B.C.S.C. or the Department of Labor should transfer the evacuees to some of the eastern provinces paying the fare in the same manner as at the time of the evacuation.

**"We believe that there is a much brighter future for us and our children in a province where there is equal standards of wages, equal educational opportunities and no occupational restriction," the petition declared.**

OUTLOOK GLOOMY

It was claimed that the outlook for most evacuees in southern Alberta was gloomy in view of the letter sent by G. E. Collins, then Commissioner

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## *Labor Groups For Removal*

EDMONTON, Alta.—The immediate removal of Japanese Canadian evacuees after cessation of hostilities was urged in the form of a brief and personal representations by officials of the Alberta Federation of Labor to Premier E. C. Manning and Cabinet on February 15.

The brief declared that the Federation was fearful the evacuees brought to Alberta from British Columbia would be a problem after the war. It contended that the evacuees would be a source of cheap labor in competition of other local workers. It was also stated that "They are an undesirable people to have in this Province."

"Your Government, therefore, should be vigilant and see that these people are removed from the Province," the brief stated.

Labor Endorses Petition;

# East Indian Vote Bid Grows

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Support of the British Columbia East Indians, petition seeking the right of franchise steadily grew this week with endorsements by labor unions, church organizations, Legislative Assembly members, and citizens. The Khalsa Diwan Society, B.C. East Indians organization, is circulating the petition in a campaign to gain the franchise.

Mrs. D. G. Steeves, C.C.F. M.L.A. for North Vancouver criticized the British Columbia Government for denying the franchise to East Indians, Chinese, North American Indians and Canadians of Japanese ancestry, last Tuesday at the Provincial Legislature session.

Organizations endorsing the petition this week included: I.W.A. [illegible] West Point Grey [illegible] Church, Local 452 [illegible] Carpenters and Joiners, B.C. [illegible] Kelowna, Vancouver [illegible] Teachers' Association, [illegible] Labor Progressive [illegible] Civic Employees' Union [illegible] U. M. W. A. [illegible] Motors Union, Textile [illegible] Workers [illegible] Fish Cannery Workers Local [illegible] Retail [illegible] and Mill Workers.

Last week four members of the Legislative Assembly, Laura E. Jamieson, T. Jean Rolston, Bernard G. Webber, and C. G. MacNeil, supported the petition.

## New Evacuation From Kelowna

**KELOWNA, B.C.—Approximately 50 evacuee workers in this district who overstayed the period in which they were authorized to engage in farm work by the B. C. Security Commission are being moved, the Vancouver Province reported this week.**

Arrangements for the removal were completed between T. B. Pickersgill, Japanese Placement Commissioner and members of the Kelowna [illegible] group. The majority of [illegible] in Kelowna, however [illegible] to continue their work [illegible] said. The number was [illegible]

[illegible] removal followed a request by [illegible] Kelowna residents last Thursday [illegible] whether certain evacuees [illegible] were authorized to [illegible]

[illegible] workers, whose permits [illegible] last November, were [illegible] under special labor [illegible] permits last year.

[illegible] not stated where the [illegible] be moved to. It is presumed that they would be sent back to [illegible] from which they originally came.

# Chatham Council Rejects Plea For Co-operation in Placement

CHATHAM, Ont.—A federal Order-in-Council stabilizing government policy in respect to Japanese Canadians is expected from Ottawa shortly, D. MacTavish told the city council here February 5 in making a plea to local authorities for aid in carrying out that policy, the Chatham Daily News reports.

Mr. MacTavish, who is the eastern supervisor of the Japanese Division of the Department of Labor, asked the council to co-operate in the resettlement of 10 or 15 families, to be distributed between Chatham and Windsor. He stated that it was not the policy of the Department of Labor to upset existing conditions and that placements would be made only where there was a definite labor shortage.

COUNCIL REJECTS

On a called vote, however, the Council rejected the plea, affirming its objection [illegible] no assurance of evacuees' removal from the district after the war [illegible] The council [illegible] opposition [illegible] Japanese Canadians in the district has been taken because "we were never able to get the assurance that they would be removed after the war."

**In his address to the City Council, Mr. MacTavish pointed out that the government policy is to distribute Japanese Canadians across Canada to prevent large congregation in any** one part of the country. In response to questions he explained that fruit farms and fishing equipment belonging to Japanese had been seized and sold by the custodian of enemy property; so that they had no place to which to return.

Pointing out that very little trouble had been [illegible] in dealing with Japanese Canadians, Mr. MacTavish added that only loyal Canadian citizens would be remaining in Canada after all considered to be disloyal are segregated by a Loyalty Commission, and deported at the end of hostilities.

To a question by Ald. Joyce, he stated that Japanese Canadians were not subject to military call but that over 200 had volunteered for service and some were overseas.

Japanese immigration after the war would be prohibited he said.

ONE DISSENTING VOTE

**The Council carried a motion expressing its opposition to the settlement of evacuees in the district. Ald. Myers alone dissented.**

**The New Canadian**

P. O. Drawer A Kaslo, B. C.

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Tom Shoyama — Editor & Publisher

Takaichi Umezaki — Japanese Section Editor

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# The Delay is Dangerous

THE CONTINUED DELAY in a more detailed clarification of federal government resettlement plans announced now over six months ago has raised the unfortunate prospect that definite action may be ruled out by the expected dominion election for several months more. It is to be earnestly hoped that this prospect will not prove true. For there is evidence that the current instability of the situation is helping to defeat the very objectives which Mr. King himself formulated in his House of Commons statement.

Although they are aware of these general objectives—they have been working on them now for over two years—administrative officials still lack a clearly-defined program of action. Thus, even if they had the courage to do so, they are unable to push ahead vigorously to overcome the hindrances to resettlement. Instead, the two factors of an uninformed public hostility and the fear and inertia of evacuees themselves continue to rule the situation.

A report from Chatham, Ontario, reveals the truth of this statement. There, a plea by the eastern supervisor of Ottawa's Japanese placement division for co-operation in the resettlement program has been rebuffed by the local city council. The assumption seems to be that lacking bold direction from Ottawa, placement directors are unable to go ahead with the settlement of evacuees in any area, unless they have the hallowed approval of local officials. And under present wartime conditions that approval, in more cases than not, is bound to be withheld.

There should be no need for such kowtowing by the representatives of the federal government in seeking to solve a national problem created by a wartime emergency. The right of law-abiding individuals, in no way suspect of disloyalty, to settle where they will, surely ought to be freely acknowledged in a country with any pretence of democracy. It is, in truth, a very fundamental right that has never been legally challenged before. And not only is there no legal basis for challenging such a principle of freedom, but neither does actual experience indicate that the federal government needs to continue its so-called "protective" regulation of evacuee families to the point of denying them that right when local officials protest. The facts are that quite a number of individuals and families have already been settled in the Chatham area. They have been accepted by employers and neighbors, and show every possibility of being permanently and peacefully resettled. In short, they prove that the objectives are sound. What is needed is a clear-cut program and courageous administration to carry it through.

An Alberta instance illustrates the same need. In that province the Federation of Labor has pushed its anti-evacuee stand to the point of briefing the Provincial Government for postwar removal of 3000 persons of Japanese origin who have been rendering a signal service to the province and the country for the past three years.

The Federation's rationalization of its prejudice—"cheap source of labor" and "undesirable people"—is the direct opposite of the facts as proved by the experience of those three years. But it is a clear indication of how the virus of prejudice, under abnormal wartime conditions, has and can continue to spread from British Columbia's coast, unless it is countered by a constructive policy, boldly administered. We dislike making a constant referral to the American example. But there it can be clearly pointed out how constitutional rights of citizens, and of aliens too, have been upheld; and how government administrators have not hesitated to strike back boldly and efficiently against the racist forces which would seek to undermine the very foundation of that country's democratic system.

We may not have much hope within this generation of effecting a therapeutic cure to the emotional fixation of our Pacific coast on this matter. The nonsensical declarations of supposedly responsible Conservative M.L.A.'s concerning Japanese immigrants who came to "conquer the country" are symptoms of a deep-seated neurosis. But we are supremely anxious and hopeful, in the name of democracy, that the same neurosis should not be fostered and developed elsewhere in the country. The actual day-to-day personal relations of Japanese Canadians—from Alberta to Quebec—have already shown that there is no reason why any such unhealthy growth should ever take place. It can, we repeat, be effectively countered by an affirmation of the principles at stake, and the courageous administration of a policy upholding those principles.

# Aid for the Red Cross

AN APPEAL for funds that should come particularly close to the hearts of all our readers will shortly be launched in a nation-wide drive. As the war rolls on through its sixth year, the Canadian Red Cross is seeking a total of ten million dollars to finance all its many humanitarian services. It is surely an appeal which no person in the country—and ourselves perhaps least of all—can possibly disregard.

The essence of Red Cross service in wartime is the antithesis of war itself. It is divorced from the conflicts between man. Rather it seeks to [illegible] conflicts and to [illegible] humanity as one. Its active program is not to destroy, but [illegible] repair, comfort and [illegible] [illegible] life-giving aid to the sick and wounded, the necessities of life to the destitute, comfort, solace and [illegible] to all in affliction. The Red Cross itself knows no political [illegible]. Wherever war with black [illegible], or flood, or fire, or famine [illegible] there, too, goes the Red Cross.

Although we ourselves may [illegible] from the actual terrible conflict of world battlefronts, our [illegible] evacuation has brought all of us into a direct, personal relationship with the Red Cross. Its international organization, of which the Canadian Society is an important affiliate, has clearly demonstrated its value to our own group. It has maintained a watchful eye upon the welfare of civilian evacuees, particularly in the British Columbia settlements, and its facilities for international communication have been a source of comfort to many families.

When we contribute to the forthcoming appeal—as we must assuredly do—we can do so in double appreciation of the true significance of Red Cross services.

As one body, we the Nisei must gradually and perhaps painfully establish ourselves as one of Canada's minority groups in its heart's core. This is where we belong and must be permitted to remain. Every person, regardless of race, color or creed makes mistakes. The people of Canada are making their greatest in fearing and ignoring their minorities. Who can better show them the facts than ourselves, if our democratic beliefs are confirmed.—Manisei Review.

# Postwar Japan

Dr. C. C. Lingard
. . . in the Winnipeg Free Press.

(An excerpt from a report on the deliberations of the recent International Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations held at Hot Springs, Virginia).

Of major importance to the future peaceful development of the Pacific and indeed of the whole world will be the nature of United Nations policy respecting the disarmament of a defeated Japan. If it is to be effective it must embrace not only military and geographic disarmament but also industrial and spiritual disarmament.

While material disarmament—geographic, military, industrial—may suffice for the short-term view, there can be no question but that a reformed Japan through a programme of "spiritual disarmament" will provide the only safe Japan in the future.

Although it is remotely possible that the Japanese people may bring about the required reforms themselves, the odds are ranged heavily against them. These odds may be largely reduced if the United Nations adopt a programme of positive assistance in the reform of Japan's political, economic and social institutions and ideology as the best assurance against future Japanese agression.

The United Nations should encourage and support any Japanese groups desirous of ridding the country of the Imperial institution which lies at the base of Japan's Messianic ideology and agression. Second, the United Nations should adopt the policy that will enable new liberal, progressive forces within Japan to reveal themselves, appeal for public support and institute those fundamental constitutional, political and economic reforms that will give the Japanese people for the first time the opportunity not only for free expression and the exercise of the responsibilities of democratic citizenship but also for a more equitable share of the benefits of industrialism consistently denied them in the past. Third, the United Nations should insist upon the elimination of restrictions on civil liberties and free expression and the re-opening of Japan to the world's knowledge through the media of press, radio and other educational channels.

Finally, any desire on the part of the United Nations authorities to avoid civil strife and revolution in Japan may lead them to adopt policies that will compromise the ultimate goal of a transformed Japan for the short-term advantage of a false security. The [illegible] "in power" of [illegible] "[illegible]" leaders from among [illegible] militarist, Zaibatsu business [illegible] monopolists, bureaucrats and politicians who have held office any time since 1931 could destroy all [illegible] of fundamental reform and risk a renewal of Japanese aggression at the first opportunity.

# The Day after Today

(TOSHIO MORI in the PACIFIC CITIZEN)

In the middle of the night his eyes opened and the quietness of the room disturbed him again. He looked at his wife soundly sleeping beside him. The one-room apartment was warm with the heat coming from the recently fired stove. Tonight his physical comforts were assured. He rubbed his wrinkled face and felt the stubby gray whiskers that covered his face. His face was hot and sweaty. He tossed fitfully and sighed wearily. I must sleep, he thought desperately. But sleep did not come and the disturbing thoughts returned.

He rose once again and groped for the water bag that hung by the window sill. Cautiously he picked up a porcelain cup and poured himself a drink. Tomorrow he would feel better, he assured himself. It always came after dark—in the dead of the night. He looked at his sleeping wife and envied her. How soundly she slept. He wished he could do the same. He returned to his bed. Tomorrow . . . tomorrow . . . he thought. Then hopefully he visioned tomorrow as of dawn. His face relaxed a bit. Now he could go to sleep. He closed his eyes, smiling at the vision of a better day.

Twenty minutes later his aged eyes were once again open. He gazed out of the barrack window and pensively studied the clear autumn sky of Utah waiting for the break of the day. The neighbor who was the fireman for the dining hall was heard scurrying about his quarters. Must be four-thirty, he guessed. Yes, his neighbor was lucky though old. He had children, and his children's support in the postwar period was assured. He could join his children — in Chicago, Cleveland, New York. He possessed destination. His neighbor need not worry.

At one time he, too, had security—perhaps not a comfortable one, but a means to destination. There was a house in San Francisco which he called his home. It was a little place in the centre of a business district. On the street floor he had a tiny cleaning shop, and the rooming quarters above it served him well. He took pride in keeping his premises neat and clean. There was not a speck of dust or scrap when he operated the shop. It was his stamp of belonging to a spot which he had become attached to after twenty years of residence. Then one day he had to close his shop for he had no buyers and had to go to Tanforan.

Now his wife stirred in the bed as she stretched her arms in sleep. He heard someone in the barrack stoking the stove. Far away he heard the truck passing. Too late to go to sleep, he decided. Then he realized that his good old friend was leaving Topaz in a few hours, joining his son's family in Ohio. How lucky. He envied his friend. Once again he gazed at his wife and a pang of pity and sorrow possessed him. She was dependent on him, and he had no future—no children to comfort them, and they were waiting helplessly for the camp to close permanently.

He sighed loudly, and at that minute his wife opened her eyes. "What is it?" she asked sleepily. "Is it time to get up?"

He shook his head. "No," he said gently. "We still have a couple of hours of sleep."

He stared at the ceiling a long while as if an adequate solution were written there. Then slowly he turned over on his side and gazed out the window as the light of dawn filtered into the room.

# Origins of Some Socialists

IT IS PROBABLY TRUE, if unfortunate, that Joe Nisei is not too greatly impressed by the gospel of economic salvation as urged by the country's socialists. This, of course, is due more to the fact of unconcern and ignorance than to a critical scepticism or disbelief in such a gospel. In general the majority of us have not yet grown to a political or economic consciousness that might impel us to take a serious interest in the organization of our society. We are still strongly influenced by the limited horizons of our pre-war racial communities; and we tend still to be concerned over social or economic conditions only insofar as they assume a racial aspect.

But there is hope—indeed there are multiplying signs—that we are gradually becoming more validly interested in the economic basis of our society. Such an interest ought to lead to a more realistic understanding of forces which actually dominate a large part of our existence. And understanding, in turn, will help us in the efforts we make to bring some control over those forces.

A logical development of this nature might well spring from an appreciation of the stand currently being taken by the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation in the Legislature at Victoria. Or, rather, not currently, but consistently; and not merely in Victoria, but everywhere in the country. The total mobilization of resources or the nationalization of industry, Grey North or the Saskatchewan seed grain dispute, may pass far above Joe Nisei's head. But the courage of the CCF in British Columbia will certainly not pass by unnoticed. For that party has raised the lone, courageous voice in his behalf—against a [illegible] angry chorus—and Joe Nisei [illegible] not be human if he were not duly impressed.

There may indeed be other socialistic liberal elements on the west coast. If there are, they are surely perturbed by the dangerous threat implicit in the rabid anti-Japanese agitation. One might expect to find them in the churches, in progressive labor groups, in educational circles, in other minorities, among conservative business men with high regard for basic principles. But if they exist they have proved to be astonishingly and disappointingly silent. It seems, in fact, that one must go all the way to Winnipeg before finding a non-socialistic voice with the necessary courage to score in unflinching terms the anti-Japanese racialism of the Pacific Coast.

The result is that Joe Nisei is developing a high regard for the CCF. Particularly so when he well realizes that their stand for racial democracy may prove a severe handicap to their political fortunes. It would be surprising, therefore, if a good many young second generation are not thus led to a serious interest in the economic doctrine of the party. They may in time go so far as to become very ardent socialists.

It would be a far cry from the intense anti-red atmosphere of the pre-war communities. But a more interesting development would be hard to imagine.

Apropos the CCF's convictions on racial democracy is a brief sketch in last November's issue of Reconciliation—a pithily and constructively written magazine devoted to current [illegible] issues in Canada. This is, incidentally, a publication deserving of all the support the Nisei can give, as well as being informative in the [illegible] manner of today's needs. Send your $1.00 yearly fee to Reconciliation, Room 305, 74 King Street East, Toronto 1).

The sketch entitled "J. S. Woodsworth and The New Cana-

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# 教育調査委員會へ

## ブリーフ提出の下相談きまる
### カズロー校父母教師會の協議事項

カズローのクートネー・スクール父兄母教師會では今週大議目の役員會で次の議件を協議した。(一)加政府後援の教育調査委員會へブリーフ提出。之については清水治氏と現在學校運營狀態を森野・柴山兩氏で陳情事の要點を協議してあるので清水氏がニウデンヴァーへ行つた際同方面の父母教師會とも相談してブリーフを作製して提出する(二)教學懇親會:今二月五日(月曜日)午後七時からカズロー第二校テの會に於て開催、ベルトン長ドムソン氏に講演を依頼する事になつてゐる(三)學童の[illegible]下駄[illegible]に特に其の履[illegible]がわか[illegible]業に文部するので學童總ての衣服[illegible]節制につき父兄母達の一層の留意を求める事になる。術館校長は近く家族と共に東部へ移る事になつてをり三月一日から阿川木嶋子教師が校長を代理する事になつてゐる事も報告された。

# 日本映畫は
## 公開前政府の檢閲が必要

へカズロー發」日本映畫會では一般に公開する前に政府の檢閲當局に提出して許可を得なければならぬ事になつてゐるといふ情報が入つた。政府の規定によると映畫總ては其れが如何なるものであつても一般に見せる前に檢閲を受けなければならぬ事になつてゐるのであるが今日までのところ多くのタシアタウンで時々上映される日本映畫に關して右の規定が行はれてゐなかつたまでゝある。

# 父母教師會
## (イフアーム校では) 教育映畫を上映

(スローカン通信)二月六日イフアーム公民學校父母教師會[illegible]を非常に有益な試みであつた[illegible]十二月[illegible]役員選擧[illegible]代表者を指揮して[illegible]學校と家庭[illegible]童の映畫の[illegible]たが新役員は次の通り[illegible]

同總會を開催、委員長庄司安藏氏の挨拶・幹事會計報告後[illegible]教育映畫[illegible]

# シュスワップレーキの畔
## セレシタ、マギナペーに住む人達

チャーラ市から二十五哩東、チヤーラからカヌーの瀬のフェリーを渡つて十一哩北方へシュスワップ湖岸を湖水に沿ふとセレシタ村だ。養鷄業より移動以來養鷄專門の中尾數太郎氏は約千羽近い鷄を飼つてクリスマス前後から冬中を通して相當な卵を出して居る。それに今年は數年の養も生長するので大元氣でやつてゐる。

中武氏より三哩北へ、それがから呼ぶ今井三男氏の宅だ。それから一哩次の小溝を北に行くと小池貢氏の家に着く。

昨年三月末オンタリオの[illegible]當地より移動せる井上喜十郎氏の義弟小池貢氏の所で過去一月九日に目出度く女兒出產、母子共至極健全、[illegible]の渡邊さんがサッチビルから來て居るのを女のドクターが來てゐる白人間では珍らしい話題であり又セリシタでは初めての日本人のベビーだけれ白人達も自分の事のやりに喜んでゐる。

小池氏方から三哩西北の山の中にエンダービーの町へ行つたところにスプリングデールがある。長男の家族は昨年十一月廿七日に[illegible]に於て[illegible]結婚式を擧げた[illegible]結婚され、[illegible]專心養鷄をつくしてゐる。小池氏宅より約四哩再び湖岸を北上するとマギナペーだ。此處には[illegible]より移動の西田、吉田、松下、畑中氏の家族と元バンクーバー商店街の『名鶴家』の家族をはじめ、[illegible]の氏木氏や職員は相應に住んで居られる宮崎郁藏老、四、五家族が假住まひして居るが、[illegible]日本人に散住して居る。[illegible]七十餘名[illegible]

# タシメ雜信
## 親和會新役員

◇一月廿日タシメ親和會役員改選の結果次の通り決定

▲委員長庄司安藏▲副委員長兼議長鹿谷政次郎▲女子副委員長矢野ミ▲會計後藤金平▲幹事砂原圭計▲幹事補佐河野章▲監查役酒井新吉、北川カネル▲議長白川賴一▲副議長門永友次郎▲救濟部主任山崎憲▲物價調節部長土井順次郎▲教育部長土井初▲娛樂運動部長西原康運動部主任山崎泰之助▲娛樂部主任渡邊庄作▲娛樂部會計矢倉幸利▲主事畑下五十次、廣渡卯壯▲會計富廣彰三▲監查役川口勝造、大木多治見▲幹事雜賀斌(英語)、東山春太郎(內政)▲交涉委員西村三之助、白川賴一▲常置委員篠田虎、山崎憲、西原康、土井順次郎、畑下五十次、宮廣彰三、宮崎泰、土木芳男、西村三之助、廣渡卯壯、山崎泰之助、宮城秀則、渡邊庄作

◇父母教師會では二月廿一日よりコンサートを開催

◇親和會では各地病院の日本人入院患者、タシメ在住の六十五歳以上の老人、インターメントキャンプ收容者に對しクリスマスプレゼントを贈つた

◇柔道部では一月六日總會を開催、部員八十名に達したので役員を選擧の結果、阪田滿幸氏が幹事として事務をとつて居る

◇タシメ青年團では一月十四日に敬老會を開催し、六十五歳以上の年長者數十名を招待した。[illegible]長谷川氏の挨拶、[illegible]英治氏の謝辭、老人たちの[illegible]青年男女の歌や演奏等があり最後に一同記念撮影をして御馳走を共にいただき[illegible]出席不可能の老人には自宅まで[illegible]

◇佛教會では一月十四日報恩講を開催

◇合同教會では一月廿一日[illegible]

[illegible]假せる野元夫人、エドモントン大學醫科を卒業して最近レジャイナ市で開業して[illegible]友次郎氏長男[illegible]部氏が交換を許問のため來村、[illegible]トロント郊外の醫院に移轉する事になつた上出梅右氏一家の送迎會[illegible]父兄母教師會の會計だつた[illegible]

# 西村文作氏負傷死

上出梅右氏家族は一月廿二日出發[illegible]

[illegible]勤務中だつた西村文作氏[illegible]一月九日倒れた木が後方に當つて胸部を挿へて來て不幸にも[illegible]病院に收容手當を加へたが[illegible]知人友人が[illegible]出向き同日葬儀を執行、遺骸は同[illegible]にて埋葬した。

# ケネデー夫人死去

[illegible]隣市の日本人間にも好く知られたケネデー按部夫人は二月十三日七十才をもつて逝去、十六日セント・フイリップス教會に於てゲー[illegible]式の下に葬儀が行はれた。

# 砂糖配給量更に減少

オタワ發」今年のキャンニング用の砂糖配給量は昨年通り一人に付十一磅だが普通の砂糖配給は一ヶ年を三十五磅と減少される事になるだらうと物價局から發表された。


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# 人事消息

■尋人 昨年末ビクチュアビュートで[illegible]氣付で「友定」氏から[illegible]伊藤姓四氏を小包[illegible]友定氏の知人[illegible]伊藤氏がその住所を知らせて下さい。

■婚約 コールデールの野村德藏君はビクチュアビュートの花田ユキエ嬢と一月十五日花田氏宅にて婚約式を擧行、近く結婚の豫定

■死亡 タシメの中津十次郎(五六)氏は一月廿二日死去▲グランドフォークスの[illegible]本要蔵氏(一八)は一月十日死去十二日送葬[illegible]同氏は獨身者[illegible]熱心なるカソリック信者[illegible]カソリック教會で行つた▲ベイフアームの[illegible]病院で死去 同氏は元ポートアルバートニに居た人

# 御禮

カズロー在留中は皆々樣より色々と御厚情に預かり去る十二日出發に際し態々御見送りを頂き誠に有難う御座いました。無事十三日午後六時目的地に到着致しましたから乍略紙上を以て厚く御禮申上ますと共に皆々樣の御健康を念じ上ます

アルバータ州スターリング
春本 甲
同 妻
弘子
民子
カズロー在留一同樣

# 三男 幸男

儀キャンプ就働中一月十一日不慮の災難にて重傷を負ひ十二日タシメ病院に於て手當の効なく同日午後三時遂に死去仕候[illegible]生前の御厚情を謝し茲に謹んで御通知申上候 尚葬儀は去る十七日[illegible]佛式[illegible]

父 高野右丁門
在日本 長男
長男
次男
四男
五男
長女
次女
古本
今井字吉
友人

# ビーシー議會の猛烈な反日論議

## 保守黨の全的除外に對してシーシーエフが正義を主張

（ヴイクトリア發）開會中のビーシー州議會では過去二週間に亘り猛烈の反日論議が行はれてゐるが最も極端なのは保守黨代議士で、日系人はビーシー州からばかりでなく加奈陀から恒久的に除外してしまへと叫んでゐる。之に對してシーシーエフ代議士等はデモクラチックな正義に一致した政策を實行すべきであることを強調してをり去る火曜日には同黨のミセス・スチーヴス代議士は日系カナダ人に對する『理不盡なる戰爭』を非難して『斯の如きは文明のあらゆる教義に背反するものである。』と言明し『ビーシー州に於ける少數民族者群に對する攻撃は政府の社會組織を腐敗に導くものであるのだ。』と述べた。次にはアルバーニ區選出の自由黨モワツト代議士は『晩香坡島西海岸では日本人漁者がなくとも土人漁者が漁業に從事を續け得て此状態の存續に滿足してゐる』と言ひ、ザスカ選出レーシーニアのセアー代議士は『フレザーヴアレーに於ける日系人メトローペリー』避難者に對する處置で顧政府は大きなへまをやつた、此問題はオタワ當局が取扱ふべきでなく地方の者にやらせるべきであつたのだ、今や同地方の農家は顧政府にとつてもフレザーヴアレー自身にとつても何にもならぬ厄介者になつてゐる』と述べた。一方保守黨側は最も極端な論法で日本人問題を論じデュドニー選出のマクドナルド代議士は『加奈陀への日本人移民は此大陸を征服するためといふ決定的目的をもつてやつて來たものであるから對日本人策はビズネスライクなキッパリしたやり方をとつて日本人總てを加奈陀から日本へ追放すべきであると主張し例によつて『日本人の出生率は白人に比して五倍だから此調子でゆくと五十年後にはビーシー州では日本人が最大多數者となる、シーシーエフは日系市民に選擧權を與へる事を提議してゐるがそんな事をしたら州議會も日系人に支配されるやうになる』といふやうな途方もない事を叫びビーシー州内は勿論他の州にも日本人居住を許さぬ事を要求する議題をオタワ政府に提出すべきであると述べた。之に對してシーシーエフのガーグレーヴ代議士は『日系人は加奈陀各地に散在して定住さすべきである』といふシーシーエフの對日系人策を再確認して、戰爭の終る前に日本人を散在して再定住させる必要ある事を力説した。

# 戰時中だけ

## 日本人を歡迎 定着には反對

（オンタリオ州チャザム發）オタワ政府勞働省日本人局のトロント駐在就職斡旋係たるマクダヴイッシ氏は最近チャザム市會に出席して、チャザム地方への日系人再定住協力方を要請したが市會は既に『戰時中は日本人を歡迎するけれども戰後は他へ移すといふ保證を要求する』といふ決議をしてゐると主張して日系人の再定住には反對だといふ態度を再確認した。マクダヴイッシ氏は政府の日系人政策を説明し、戰後に日本へ歸る者は別として其他は極めて法律をよく守る人々であり殊にもカナダ市民である者を日本へ送り還すなどいふ事が出來るものでない事を主張し、太平洋沿岸では日本人の漁團も漁具も財産もカストデアンによつて處分されてゐて彼らには歸つて行くべき所はないことをも説明したのであり、遠からず閣令が發せられて日本人對策の具体案がきまつたら事態はずつと安定するだらうと指摘した。

# 日本人の船長免状

## 直に取上げよと海員組合が要求

（晩香坡發）船長、運轉士、ヂツキ・オフイサー等からなる船員組合では戰後に日系人が太平洋沿岸で船長、運轉士等の免状を持つ事に反對の決議を行ひ『太平洋沿岸で日系人に發給してある船長などの免状を彼等が今後使ふのを阻止するために直に之を取上げて了ふと共に今後は之等の免状を日系人に發給しないやうに、且つ日系人が太平洋沿岸で加奈陀の船に乘る事をも禁止せよ』とオタワ政府に要求する事になつた。

# 五十餘名を

## ケロナ地方から 退去させる

（ケローナ發）ケローナ市の住民は同地方に在る移動日本人中特別滯留許可の期限が切れたのに在住し續けて居る者があるとてセキュリティ・コミッション本部に苦情を申込んだので晩市からペッカースギル局長が出張して調査したが約五十名の者が滯留期限滿期後もケローナ地方に留まつて居たことが判つた結果之らの人々をインテリアタウンへ移す取きめが出來たと云はれる。大部分の日本人には影響のないことである。

# 對日系人偏見を打ち破れ

## レスブリッヂの教會が一般に訴ふ

（レスブリッヂ發）先週サウスミンスター教會に於て開かれたカナダ合同教會レスブリッヂ區の部會で南部アルバータ州に居住する日系加奈陀人に對する偏見に反對する決議が通過されたが決議文は次の如く言明してゐる

『クリスチャンたる加奈陀人として南部アルバータ州の都會の間に生活して居る日系カナダ人に對しクリスチャン的態度をもつて彼らを援助する必要あることを強調したい

△日系加奈陀人の教育及就職の機會に關して見られる如き偏見を打破ることに他の多くの市民も協力せられるやう切望する。』

そこ示してゐるところのもの。

# ビーツ農者

## 需要昇に補助金要望

（オタワ發）加奈陀のシュガービート耕作者組合代表は先週オタワ政府のイルズリー藏相及びガーデナー農相と會談して、ビーツ耕作上の勞働賃金と原料代の引上に對し補助出來るやうに政府が補助金を出してくれるなら耕作面積を保持するなりして耕作者が持てるやうにして欲ひたいと要請するところがあつた。尚これより先モントリオールで開かれた耕作組合の大會ではアルバータのベーカー氏が會長に選された。

# 支持者增加

## 東印度人の參政權要求

（晩香坡發）ビーシー州の東印度人參政權要求に對して各種の團體が賛成してゐる、有力なる勞働組合が之を支持してゐたが其後更に十四の勞働組合團體の運動の指導者の有力者の支持を援してゐる。

▲晩香坡センター區のシーシーエフ討究會に於て東印度人ゼイー・ハンドア氏は印度の問題が解決したら世界の植民地の問題の半分は解決することになるそして印度の生活程度は一ヶ年に一弗人間といふのでさへ、人民は十パーセントは育たない幼兒死亡率が高くて平均壽命は二十三年だと説明した。

# 先入觀念にこらはれた勞働聯盟

（エドモントン發）アルバータ州勞働聯盟は先週マンニング首相其他閣員を會見して勞働立法要求を提示したがリストの中でアルバータに移動した日系人は戰後出來るだけ早く州内から追出すべきであると主張したが其理由とするところは例によつて例の如く『日本人は低賃金勞働者で好ましからざる人々である』と云ふのである。

▲アルバータ州に移動した日本人が低賃金勞働者でこそあれシュガービート勞働で度々賃金增加を要求して成功し未曾有の高賃金を保持してゐることは周知の如くであり、現にビーツ耕作者組合でも勞働賃金增加で困惑してゐる。

# 支那人二世小部隊

（サスカツーン發）四十八名から成る支那系カナダ人の一小部隊は訓練に於ける基本的軍事訓練を終了したが何れも太平洋戰に參加したいと希望してゐる。

# 米軍火山列島に上陸

## 日本軍の反擊猛く米軍多數死傷

米の航空部隊より出撃の千五百機は二月十六、十七の兩日東京一帶を爆撃、十九日には艦砲射撃四百五十も東京を爆撃）すると共に東京の南方七百五十哩の硫黄島を砲撃より爆撃して後十九日には數萬の部隊を上陸せしめ火山列島に第一の目的たるモトヤマ飛行場は占領して更に占領地域を擴大しようとしてゐるが硫黄島守備隊につてゐる二萬と見られる日本軍は頑强な抵抗戰を續ける反撃を繰返して米軍の進撃を阻止めスリバチ山を攀のぼつてゐる米陸戰隊に對して日本兵は手りう彈を以て對戰してをり廿一日夕刻までに米軍の死傷は既に五千三百七十二となりタラワ島攻略戰に匹敵する犧牲を拂つてゐる。（日本軍死者一二二二）

（ワシントン發）二月十六、七兩日米機動艦隊より千五百機が出動して東京、橫濱地方を空襲した結果につきニミッツ提督は『敵機五百九機擊墜、軍艦四隻、貨物船十數隻を擊沈して飛行機工場に大損害を與へた』が米機損失は四十九機だけで艦船には損害なしと發表してゐるが、東京放送は米機二百七十五機を擊墜、七十八機に損害を與へたと主張してゐる。

▲東京放送は米機の大空襲に際し東京市民は翌を移動防空壕の中で暮したが今後はベルリンの如く生活の大部分は地下で送ることにならうと報じてゐる。

# 士氣高き日本國民

（ワシントン發）日本の社會、經濟状態を研究した米國政府戰時情報局では『日本に勝てるといふ事だけは確ではあつても戰苦に堪へ狂信的なる日本國民の士氣が喪失する兆候は何處にもなく、戰後長い間經濟が續き聯合國の壓迫が加はらうとも日本國民は努力して政府を支持し續けるであらう』と發表してゐる。

# ヒリッピンの戰況

ヒリッピンの首都マニラの南部に於ける戰鬪は未だ續いてゐるが米軍は既にバタン半島を完全に占領しコレヒドア要塞をも破壞して「第七艦隊はマニラ灣に入つた。廿一日には米軍入城の一隊がルソン島南端のカブア島を占據したが之は米國からマニラへの航路を安全にするためである。

# ヨーロッパの戰況

西部戰線の聯合軍總司令官アイゼンハワー將軍は軍事觀察者が驚くほどの短時間に敵の態勢を回復して總攻擊の準備全く整ふのを待たずして進擊を命じてゐる如くであり廿二日には七千機を繰出して獨逸を猛爆！一方東部戰線のロシア軍中ベルリン三十哩まで進擊してゐるコーニエフ元帥は猛突して側面を衝かれる危險があるのか暫時進擊を中止してベルリンへの總攻擊の機の熟するのを待つてゐる形である。

# ニューカナデアン

在加日本人の唯一の獨立不偏の週刊紙

（發行所）ビーシー州カスロー
編輯兼發行者　生山國人
日本文編輯者　梅月高市
（購讀料一部十仙一月四十仙
前金六ヶ月二弗一ヶ年四弗）


社説

## 再定住政策實行の遲延は危險

カナダに於ける日系人の再定住政策といふものは既に六ヶ月も前にオタワ政府から發表されたのであるが其の實行上の具體案は未だ發表されずにのびのびになつてゐる。しかも不幸にして夫れは聯邦議會開會のために更に數ヶ月も遅延されさうな情勢である。斯うした遅延が事實とならないやうにとは吾々の眞に希望するところであるが、此の政局の不安定はキング首相自身がオタワ議會に於て發表した政策の目的達成を妨げてゐる形跡があるのである。

日系人對策に實際に當つてゐる當局者は此の一般的な目標について甚だ良く心得てをり、且又過去二ヶ年來の線に關つて仕事をして來てゐるのではあるが、しかしそれは行動に對する明確なるプログラムの線に構へされてゐる如くないのである。斯くて、彼等にして夫れを實行しようとする勇氣があつたにしたところで、彼等は再定住を妨げとなる障害を突破して之を推し進めることが出來ない有様である。その上にも尚ほ、パブリックの日本人再定住に對する反對と移動者自身の氣が進まないといふことが事實を手傳つて非常な遅延は尚逆効果を來たしてゐるのである。

オンタリオ州サーニヤからの通信は以上の事實をハッキリ見せてゐる。即ちオタワ政府勞働省の東部日系人就職斡旋係が日系人再定住の爲に就く協力方を頼へたのに對して地方當局は之を拒否する態度に出てゐるのである。之は、オタワ政府から大膽なる指示が缺けてゐるために、就職斡旋係の方では地方當局の是認を得られない限り移動日系人を同地方に再定住させようとしてもそれが出來ない事を物語るものゝ如くである。而も此の戦時下の狀態が日系人再定住の基礎を差控へる事などはない筈である。

戦時の緊急事態から迫された國家的問題解決をはかるために領政府の代表者が斯くの如き阿ゆをしなければならぬ必要はない筈である。如何なる點から見ても不忠誠と疑はれる筈のない、法律を遵守する市民が再テイ住しようとする事に對しては、いやしくもデモクラシーを主張してゐる國に於ては之れを拒否すべきいはれはないのである。事實に於て、此の根本的な權利といふものは未だ曾て法律的に論爭されたことはないのであり、又斯かる自由の根本義に對し挑戦する法律的根據もないのである。然るに事實上に於ては、領政府は依然として所謂「保護的」規定を継續して、地方當局が日系人の自由なる動きの權利を拒否するといふやり方をしてゐる。チャザム地方には既に相當數の家族が定住して居り、彼等は雇主からも隣人からも受け容れられて居て、恒久的に平和裡に再テイ住できる可能性を見せてゐる。之を要するに彼等は政府の再テイジウ政策の目標の健全さを實證してゐるのであり、此の上必要なることは明確なるプログラムと勇氣ある處理を推し進めることだけである事を明示してゐるのである。

アルバータの事態も同じ必要性を示してゐる。同州に於ては勞働聯盟が移動日系人反對を聲明して州政府にたいし、戦後には三千名の日ゲイ人——過去三ヶ年間にアルバータ州の産業のため又國家のために絶大なる奉仕をなして來た——を追出すことを要求するブリーフを提出してゐる。勞働聯盟は其の偏見に基き日本人勞働者を「賃金勞働者」で「好ましからざる人々」と呼ぶ事によつて彼等の主張を合理化しようとしてゐるが、これこそは過去三ヶ年間の經驗に徴して正に正反對の事實なのである。だが、斯の如き有害なる偏見も、正當ならざる戦時の情勢下にあつては夫れを打ち破るところの建設的な政策と大膽なる行政が行はれざる限りビーシー州沿岸から引續いてそれをまき散らすことが出來るのであることを明確に示すものである。吾々はいつも／＼アメリカ側の範を引例することは好まないのではあるが、市民とエリエンスをも加へた者にたいする憲法上の權利が保持され、政府當局者が米國にデモクラチックな制度の根幹をなすものを發揮しようとする人種的偏見主義者にたいし大膽に効果的に反擊を加へることに躊躇しないといふ此の事實が如何に重要なものであるかを指摘せざるを得ない。

此の問題に關して太平洋沿岸の感情的なこりかたまりを治癒し得る望みは直ぐには持てないであらう。恐らくは責任あると見られる保守黨の一州代議士が日本人移民に關して彼等は「この國を征服するため」にやつて來たのであるなど、途方もないことを言明してゐるのなどは深く根ざしてゐる此の感情的なこりかたまりの病の徴候を物語るものである。だがしかし吾々は、デモクラシーの名に於て此の同じ病の徴候が國内の他の部分にまでも擴がらないやうにと異質をもつて熱望せざるを得ないのである。アルバータ州からクヱベック州に至る間の日系カナダ人の日日の實生活上に於る他との關係から見る時は斯の如き不健全なるものが擴がらなければならぬといふ理由は一つもない。斯る不健全なる徴候を除去し得るものは、右に述べた如きデモクラチックな精神を確認し、其の根本義を保持する所の政策を勇敢に實行する事であると吾々は繰返して主張するものである。

## メモランダム
### T
### 文藝ものに就て

「……僕の論文はさうして載せないのか、……けれども新年號以來數篇された長篇もある。それも好む人によつては歡迎もされやうが今日の場合一般讀者は僅な紙面の一字一句もみな吾々の現在より將來に向ふところの道を如何すればよいかといふ認識を深めんで血眼になつて讀んで居るのだ、といふ事を心して貰ひたい」

斯ういふ手紙を受取つた。

先づその意見の熱意に敬意を表し感謝しなければならぬ。

だが、讀者の中には必ずしも此人のやうに常に緊張して許かりも居られない人が多いとも思ふ。理論づくめで人々が感動すると考へるのは單純にすぎると云ふものだ。人は寧ろ多く情で動く。人間性であり人情である。理智ばかりでなく情にも訴へるところの慰めや和みによる力づけがなかつたら人々の感情は涸渇して、感動さへも起し得なくなり、それに動かされて行動するところのほんとうの勇みが出て來ないであらう。本紙が狭い紙面をさいて文藝ものをも載せるのは斯ういふ理由からでもある。

右に指摘された所謂長へん物の價値については幸ひ六面所載の如き寄書を得たので、あれ以上に言ふことはない。あのまゝとつてお答へにしたい。

事の序に俳句についても一言。

これも俳句をつくらず又は全然それに興味のない人にはばかばかしからう。「今の場合俳句でもあるまい」と云ふかも知れない。だがこれも少し極端にすぎる。大抵の人が多少とも詩心を持つ日系人にとつては殊に然うである。

これについても嘗て最近出版たグリーンウッドの句會から出してゐる句報の中に宋人氏が述べてゐる言葉があるから其の一節を借用する。

「俳句を作るといふ事が只好事家や風流人の氣慰め又は暇つぶしの遊び事とばかり思つてはならない。俳句は文藝、藝術の一分野であり是が大衆化して大衆文藝となつたのである。……俳句に對する心境が次第に進んで來ると自分の境遇を客觀化し、何に托して其の時々の心境を表現することによつて苦しみの内に居て苦しみを忘れ悲しみに居て悲しみに捉はれず、心境を藝術化して自分の心を一段高い所に置き五官的變害を見下すことになり從つて心が豊かになり悠々となり長調して待つべしと云ふことにもなる。俳句もこゝまで來れば一種の宗教的色彩を帶びて來ます。……」

生なか生熟にうね憧れてペンに親しんだり所謂藝術の中に逃避して現實の生活をゴマかしたり、それに甘えてくらされたりすることの惑きには殊より氣を付けなければならぬ。もとノ＼藝術とはそんなものではない筈である。藝術を理解しそれを通して心を豊くし品格を高めることが大切なのだ。こんな詩もある。——

### 設計家、神

あなたは誰だか知らないが
たゞこれだけは知つてゐる
銀色の星の間に
晶星を植ゑた方だ
道も定めぬ天涯る
自由な風を生んだ方だ
夜と晝との境界に
色どりの陰を建てた方だ
春が來れば花を咲かせ
夜となれば星を光らせ
坑道の地の底深く
黄金や鑛を蔵した方だ——
だが、その不思議は萬のうち
最もすぐれた全こそ
人類の心の中に
上へ伸びる力を植たことだ！
——ハリー・ケンプ

### カナダへの移民增

（オタワ發）昨一九四四年中のカナダへの移民は一萬二千八百一人で一昨年に比し倍增した。主として英國系人でオンタリオ州へ來たものが多い。

### 晩市でも家屋管理

（晩香坡發）大晩香坡で實施されるもの同樣の住居管理法を二月十五日から適用し新に借家する者は管理官から許可を受けねばならぬ。

### 晩香坡にすみたい

（トロント發）最近トロント輿論調査所で「モントリオール、トロント、ウイニペッグ、ヴァンクーヴァーの四都市の中その市に住みたいか」といふ質問を出して調べたところそれは晩市が最も評判でモントリオール、トロント、ウイニペッグその順序である。

### 無考な青年に注意

（トロント發）トロント在住の二世青年の相當數の者がパーラメントやカーミングハウスに居住する人々を夜おそくまでも訪問して他の借間者の迷惑を惹起するといふやうなことがあるため日本人の借間を得る上に於ても困らされてゐるといふ苦情が提起されてゐる。子供に關しては之といふ苦情はないのであるが青年達がもう少し考へて度々訪問したり夜遅くまで居据つてゐて他人に迷惑をかけるやうな事を慎んでくれないと困ると云はれてゐるのである。

### 日本種のハマグリ 沿海で繁殖

（晩香坡發）領政府漁業省の發表によるとビーシー州沿岸に於ける日本種のハマグリ（ジャパニーズ・リットル・ネック・クラム）は此の數年來盛んにとれるやうになつたと云ふ。此のハマグリは數年前に日本からオイスターを移植した際にくつゝいて來たのがビーシー沿岸の狀態にも適合して繁殖したものである。

### 市民防衛委員解散

（オタワ發）空襲の緊急事態發生の場合に備へて五ヶ年前に組織された加奈陀の市民防衛委員會は解散する事になつた旨某日から公表された。

# 隠者の世迷ひごと

並木平四郎

## 内田一作君の作品

[illegible]「炭の日の多吉一家」の作者に敬意を表しよう。内田君のこの方面での才能さか手腕が今の我我の社會では相當役けだつ出してゐることは今更言ふまでもないことだが、それがこんどのあの一篇があらためてハッキリも實證してくれた。

鈴木健からこつち、あれ位論術的にまとまつた、すつきりした作品を我々は見なかつたし、これからだつて、さう滅多には現はれようとは思へぬ。私などはさう努力して見たつて、死ぬまであれだけのものを書けようには思はれぬ。それだけ作者の精確の冴さ、が思はれる。敬服に値する作品である。

素材がさうの構図やスケールをかのやかましい藝術上の議論は自分には解らぬ。唯我々としては自分達の國でもの頭のしんから骨のずゐまでもひすついで離れないあの戰争の姿をすなほに再現して見れた内田君の腕のさえに頭を下げる。

作中の人物は要に痛論をするがそこにわざとらしさとか無理がなく極自然に運ばれてゐるのが氣持がよい。斯ういふ場合にえて作者の頭がつき出して來て作品をぶちこわしてしまふものだが、それがないのが却々功者といふべきである。

此の一篇は現在での大陸で戰鬪に直面してゐる我々民族の一縮圖である。作者の意圖は兎もあれ、我我はそこに幾多の暗示と考察を與へられる。

## デマゴーグ

「ローマは陷ちたぞよ」「そんな馬鹿なことがあるものか、デマだ！」此の對話を聽いてゐる第三者は、この場合どちらを信じてよいのか迷はざるを得ない。勿論第一者はローマの陷落を肯定してゐるのでもない。此男はラヂオで聽くか新聞で視て、それを第三者に傳へてゐるのであらう。第二者も嫌も全然否定の立場に立つてゐるとのみ云へないだらう。なぜなれば否定の根據はないからである。例へよつて其の實際だらうと思ふ心へ一體の戰情が加はつてデマだと云はしめてゐるに過ぎない。

第三者の場合全然半信半疑の域に迷はざるを得ない。勿論ローマの陷落はオフィシャルの公報によつて確認されはするであらうが、公報と雖も單なる宣傳に過ぎないかも知れないと第二者が主張しないとも限らない。

これは一つの假定である。然し現在の宣傳政策が斯う謂ふ人は何を信じ何を事實と認めてよいか殆ど五里霧中である。ラヂオや新聞は今まで事實を報道するものとして認められて來た。然し今日それを信ずる人は少からう。ラヂオや新聞はその使命に忘れたのではない。嚴しい檢閲がその使命を果させないばかりである。

私の一友人は新聞の一面を素通りして第三面五面の小さな記事を拾つて事實をつきとめやうとしてゐる。然し其の場合でも事實を摑むだいふ確信は至難であらう。彼は異常な想像力を驅使して記事の背後に潜んでゐる報道されてゐないあるものに近づく、夫れは四圍の情勢と民衆の動きとかを考慮に入れて僞實相らしいものを摑み出して來てそれが事實だと我々に示すのである。讀者の[illegible]を信じないで、其の口裏をきゝつてゐる樣なものであつて餘り感心も出來ない。

で要するに、いつもエプリルフールの樣な今の世界であつて見れば何を信じ何を否定してよいのか混惑せざるを得ないではないか。そこに得たりとデマゴーグが跳梁し人心が離反して世界の安定が先から先へ崩れて行く所以である。

## ツインスバーグ・オハイオ

之はシャーウード・アンダーソンの小說のタイトルである。ロードキャンプに居る時私が餘り寂しがるので、ユー君がヴァンクーヴァーからわざわざ送つてくれた新興文學全集の中で見出したものである。

二十五篇の短篇が一つ一つ獨立して居て、それでゐて夫れが纏まつて全篇を成してゐるといふ特色ある行方も面白いが、性格描寫の素晴らしさと人間心理の深奧に觸れたよい作品である。

千八百年代の米國中西部の田園都市で、近代文明はまだ來ない、然しもう間に居を眠いて居るといふ時代を背景として人々は生活の苦鬪や戀の惱み、神の否定、古い性道德への挑戰と云つたものから新しい文明生活への躊躇の葛藤に心を戰かせ又は恐れ惑つて居るのである。

島嶼藝術の夜明け前を思はする作品であるが、夜明け前に見る詠嘆は少しもなく、人々は懷へ戰きながらも新しいものへ大膽に身を委ねてゆくと云ふ點に強じんな生活力を思はせる。

哲學者の眼から見れば人間は怪奇な小動物である。彼は物心つくや否や戀をするが世間の道德とか家庭の制束、世間への見榮と云つたものが彼の動物的慾望を壓迫すると疑ずるや、そこに渾疑が始まり生活の意義とか神の存在とか、自分自身の價値すら疑つたりする時が彼の心を領する。然しやがて又別の時が來ると彼は之等のギャップを身も輕々と飛越ゑて新生活に突入すると云つた一面を持つてゐるのである。人間は新しいものから更に新しいものへ創造的進歩を續けてゆく。今現に我々は見て古い道德となし古い宗教となすものが、昔では新しかつたものである。我々は中世紀の世界に憧れを持つて、夫れを今世紀に再現して見たところで、夫れは古いものでなくて新しいものなのである。

[illegible]脱した明朗から靜かな[illegible]歴史の終局の不安から流れ[illegible]しいものが生れて人類生活を常に生々し波瀾なものにする。アンダーソンのワインスバーグオハイオはさう云つたものを我々に強く感ぜさする作品である。

## 結婚街道

今や多くの一世達に取つての一番の惱みは既定作でもなく經濟の推移でもなく自分の息子や娘の結婚問題であるやうである。實際に子供達の結婚については世界のでの人種よりも日本人は切實な關心を持つて居るのではないかと思はれる。

夫れは自然な事であるずで[illegible]れについて鬼や角云はうと思はぬが、多くの親達は自分達の古い結婚道の觀念を固守し過ぎる傾向はおりやしないかと思ふ。私の知る範圍では多くの二世達は自分の嫁は自分で撰びたい意向であり現に東部の方では大部分のものは其れを實現しつゝあると云つて親達の意向を無視したくない[illegible]云ふ現狀のやうである。

ところが親達が凡て理想の結婚と稱するものは[illegible]むかうの家庭はどうの財產や格式、家系、はては親類の良し惡しまで及んで來て息子や娘の希望などものが却々に見當りにくいと云ふ事になる。

今は同胞社會も過渡期であるから結婚の形式などもまちまちであつて昔に云つたやうなものはかうでなく嫁は息子に撰ばすと云ふ極めて進歩的な親達もあるのであるが、さういふ親達でさへ氣持の上では依然として古い形式を捨てたいのである。が時代はさう大げさをゆるさないだらうと云ふ一種のあきらめ[illegible]自分を主張するの[illegible]たことのできない惡い習慣を[illegible]しないかイニ人概念を[illegible]があつて、云はゞ不本意ながら時代の流れに譲歩すると云つた態度である。自由結婚でも見合結婚でも要は諦めきれた結婚でも何れも甲乙はあつてそれが最善であるかは容易に決定られない問題である。只その場合で息子達の意志を尊重したどうかたは[illegible]しますが。[illegible]事で[illegible]事ではならない。[illegible]結婚問題を[illegible]なものがよらずつてゐる。

## 春遠からじ

二月になつて空は晴れた日が續つたが一つも冬の氣候は定まらない。大氣はまだ寒い。時折見る[illegible]下して來る。[illegible]て通つて居る。[illegible]した[illegible]が此の[illegible]精神はもう[illegible]

[illegible]

—二月十四日—

# 再定住問題で請願

## アルバタ州移動者代表會議から

昨年末[illegible]で開かれた南部アルバータ移動者代表者會議では懸案中の[illegible]月謝免除問題と再定住問題を討議してビー・シー・セキュリチー・コミッション委員に請願書を提出した。出席代表者は次の通り。

高田外次郎　大岡與助　齋藤城夫　佐藤秋三郎　池端萬一　青木寛嗣　龜貝智太郎　國見實助　中島宇三郎　雨森光雄　佐田輔夫　安井　壽榮　手島

右の請願書の内容は夫れ以前にレイモンド親和會懇親會で決定した請願書（本紙既報の通り）の内容を土臺としたもので「移動當時ビー・シー・セキュリチー・コミッション當局が約束してある「兒童教育の自由と平等の保證」に基き「ハイスクール月謝は當然コミッション當局に於て持つべきである」などを主張し、若し夫れが出來ない場合は「ハイ校は無月謝で職業の選擇も自由である東部諸州への再移動へ費用はコミッション負擔」を許可せよ

と重ねて請願してゐるのである。

而してアルバータに於ける再定住の將來性と安定の缺如については非常にビートシュガー協會のベーカー會長が「移動日系人は戰後には全部退出すべきであらう」と同協會の大會やコミッション、砂糖會社[illegible]協會主催の合同會議に於て鮮明せる事を指摘して

「昨年來當局へ請願中の如くコミッションの費用負擔を以て、希望者には再定住に最も適した東部諸州への再移動許可方を再び請願するものである」

と述べてゐる。又月謝問題に就ては現在各地の學校當局とも交渉を重ねたが結局に於て全部『ナイト』スクール校當局代表者會議は『日系移動學生にして滿十五歲以上或はグレード十以上の者は月謝七弗宛か年六十弗の前納なき限り登校を拒絶する』と決議し強制的納入を督促されてゐる現狀を述べ、最後に「全移動者代表者[illegible]根本的解決の爲に當局の移動者の境遇に最も理解ある當局を通じて至急滿全なる考慮を煩はすものである」

そて、『全アルバータ日系移動者の意志』を代表して右の請願書を提出し、代表者連名を以てコミッションのオスター氏の出張を要請してゐるのである。

# Random Ramblings of a Priest...

BY REV. TOZAN KATATSU

(Translated from the original Japanese)

Is the human head nothing more than a watermelon? Or is it something with a great potential force? Personality too? Is it something that ends with the five feet or so of the human body or does it possess a greater possibility? Learning, art, industry, all of these can be said to be the manifestation of man's potentialities. In the postwar world, the time is bound to come when man's potentialities and possibilities will be most sought after.

Buddhism is a religion in which man's personality is an important issue. Man's head which is no bigger than a watermelon, embraces a power as great as that of the universe. Five feet of human body possesses a dynamic potential force capable of elevating man to the heights of the personality of the universe. This Personality of the Universe is the Buddha.

INTELLECTUALISM

The age of shallow sentimentalism is past and an era, demanding sound wisdom is already here. It is an old story which says that faith disappears when wisdom progresses. Since the wisdom of a frivolous sage falls short of the intuition of an illiterate man, it shall be called intellect to avoid confusion. In Buddhism, it is called the "higher sense insight." Because Buddhism is an intellectualism, it has progressed with the highest of sciences and the deepest of philosophies. Not only has research into the nature of Buddhahood been warmly welcomed but also has the scientific analysis of the Doctrines been greatly encouraged. Here, no sentimental existence shrouded in a deep mystery is ever allowed. A positive and living consciousness underlies salvation in Buddhism.

PRINCIPLE IN EQUALITY

Those who speak of equality speak from their own convenient standpoint. In discrimination is equality; in equality is discrimination. Even such high philosophy as this has been greatly twisted around. In practical life is the problem of discrimination solved by conceiving all things equal? Or is the principle of equality taught from a standpoint confirming all things basically unequal. There is no one with the fullest grasp of this idea to distinguish the two, but undoubtedly, the next era requires a firm grasp of the concept of equality.

In Buddhism, man and Buddha are equal. Why? This idea can be clearly comprehended if the Buddha's ultimate end and aim is studied. The object of the Buddha lies in their practising the "Path of Truth" with men. The final purpose of the Buddha is to elevate mankind to the same lofty heights attained by the Buddha himself. Therefore, at the moment the promise of the Buddha is fulfilled, man rises to the same level and here all difference and discrimination disappear. Man himself has attained Buddhahood.

"GREAT COMPASSION" IDEA

Philanthropism, viewed through the eyes of intellectualism and the principle of equality, becomes the idea of "great compassion." Bodhisattvas (a candidate for Buddhahood) will follow the icchantika (One who is unable to find the "Way of Buddhahood" but by the compassion of Buddha is saved from the depth of hell) even to the deepest of hells for the sake of saving him. To save the cruellest of robbers and the dirtiest of beggars into their ranks will go these Bodhisattvas. They will go one step further than loving their enemies in that they will strive to erase from the universe the concept of enemy, let alone their existence. The idealistic poet, Tagore, and the man of practice, Gandhi, both uphold "ahimsaism", an-ism comprised of the theory of non-violence and respect, and founded on the idea of "great compassion." Although universal brotherhood is a common teaching, Buddhist brotherhood is not within the boundaries of the human race alone, but extends beyond the limits of man. "Mountains, rivers, grass, trees,—all attain brotherhood" is an important teaching. All these are brothers in Buddhahood.

BUDDHISTIC INDIVIDUALISM

To practise right deeds and shun wrong acts, is a common moral law. However, in Buddhism, the practice of this teaching is only a means towards an end, that of polishing one's mind and action. For example, the practice of charity is not for the final purpose of receiving praises from men and rewards from Buddha. It is just a duty of man. Failing to do charity when one is expected to, is not the path of Buddhism and is a sign of the degeneration of the individual under his own eyes.

Recently, some western scholars have studied the theory of karma (sum total of one's action, thoughts and speech in the past and present, affecting the future and bringing about a result—similar to the Law of Causation) and are expounding it. The external world and the personality of the individual is a manifestation of one's own karma and is his own responsibility. For example, heredity is thought of as an external factor, but the fact that one has received the hereditary traits is one's own responsibility. Let us say there is robbery. It can be reasoned that the person who was robbed also contributed factors to the robbery in that he possessed the quantity of valuables. Since all circumstances surrounding the individual are his own responsibility, one's responsibility cannot be thrust upon another. There is no way out except to find a means towards bettering oneself.

The value of the idea of Buddhist inter-relationship lies in the fact that the responsibility of the individual and that of the whole is viewed as a common responsibility.

• • •

The above stated ideas will assume an important place in postwar Buddhism.

# Drifting Off...

By C. K.

We are only human, whether farther down south in the United States or up here in Canada. And being human, we share the same likes and dislikes, identical problems and their solutions.

The American Nisei have the same troubles in relocation and resettlement as we have—loneliness, high-cost-of-living and lack of housing accomodation.

John Kitasako, Washington columnist of the Heart Mountain Relocation Centre newspaper, gives an interesting account on lonesomeness from a survey conducted in Washington. One notes the striking similarity of the situation on this side of the border in the following excerpt from his column:

"For one thing, they found that relocatees generally speaking, are lonely, and as such, they eagerly seek opportunities for Nisei fellowship. This is especially true with Issei, some of whom find the loneliness almost unbearable...

"Some of this lonesomeness is due to uncontrollable factors such as the small number of relocatees in a given area. But some of it is the fault of the relocatees who are reluctant about integrating themselves into community life.

"And with some, their loneliness arises from their creating in their own minds, purely false prejudices which they think Americans feel toward them. It is imagination working overtime in the wrong direction, the same sort of imagination which is preventing many residents in the centres from relocating."

Just how much Canadian Nisei are influenced in a like nature is not known, but it can safely guessed that a good many are.

• •

The typical American spirit—once described by a well-known sociologist as "doing everything in a big way" is one of the basic differences between the American and Canadian Nisei.

Where the Canadian Nisei tends to be on the more conservative side, his American cousin holds true to tradition and does things in a "big way."

The recent "Sweetheart" contest held at the Minidoka Relocation centre would give some indication of this spirit.

More recent issues of the Minidoka Irrigator centre newspaper show a bevy of feminine pulchritude brightening up the feature page. And according to the reports vigorous campaigns are being promoted by the contestants' campaign managers.

The Canadian Nisei would hardly dream (or maybe they do) of holding a sweetheart or beauty contest.

F.A.M. discreetly suggested in a little section tucked into his contribution in the Christmas edition of The New Canadian that a booming business could be started up by selling pics of Nisei belles as pin ups. That's as close to any beauty contest being suggested unless you can call the rows of hairy, muscular daikons, blanching and busts of enormous porportions displayed at practically all the concerts held in the interior towns, as such.

Possibly this may be accounted for by the fact that we're farther up north than our American neighbors and thereby come about our cool temperament naturally. (Ouch! All right, all right. I know you wolves like to whistle at a pretty girl and see a bathing suit walking around with the curves in the right places.)

Incidentally, Minidokans now have a regular weekly [illegible] program to some [illegible] the entire Magic Valley [illegible] cludes also south central [illegible] of Idaho.

The "Minidoka [illegible] teen variety program [illegible] Hunt, Idaho's relocation [illegible] talent.

Now if we could make arrangements with the [illegible] station CKLN ... Nelson ... well we can dream can't we?

# SPORTS

## MAS ISOSHIMA SMASHES TWO RECORDS IN LONDON NISEI BOWLING WARS

| Teams | GP | W. | L. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jinxes | 42 | 26 | 16 |
| Big Fives | 42 | 26 | 16 |
| Dumbells | 42 | 21 | 21 |
| Yanks | 42 | 21 | 21 |
| Hellcats | 42 | 19 | 23 |
| Jokers | 42 | 13 | 29 |

LONDON, Ont. — Mas Isoshima came back into the Nisei Bowling spotlight February 3 after a long stay in comparative obscurity all season by smashing the single and aggregate score records with a brilliant 397 and 880.

He sparked the Yanks to three wins with his performance which boosted the team to a second place tie with the Dumbells.

Isoshima broke the 792 record previously tied by Gregg Fowler in the week before. He broke his own record of over a year's standing of 340 set on December 16, 1944.

The Big Fives chalked up three wins to tie the league leading Jinxes who lost one game to the cellar dwelling Jokers. The Hellcats were knocked out of the fourth spot giving way to the Yanks.

A friendly match against Chatham visitors was played after the regular league matches. The Londoners outclassed the Chathamites 3236 to 2340.

High-riding Mas Isoshima paced the victors with a 819 total aggregate score.

CHATHAM

| | |
|---|---|
| Harry Baba | 101-117-218—436 |
| Jack Watanabe | 184-163-176—523 |
| Sam Tomotsugu | 151-160-196—507 |
| Mas Tomotsugu | 138-205-167—510 |
| Jack Nishizuki | 151-104-109—364 |
| | 728-749-863-2340 |

LONDON

| | |
|---|---|
| Tak Wakabayashi | 219-261-237—720 |
| N. Wakabayashi | 129-178-158—465 |
| Tak Takemura | 228-145-305—678 |
| Charlie Shimizu | 140-199-215—554 |
| Mas Isoshima | 235-367-217—819 |
| | 951-1153-1132-3236 |

Cigarette winners for the evening were Mas Isoshima for his record-smashing performance; Eddie White; John Kariya, blind three, 565-563, and Jack Fowler, blind single, 165-165.

## Picture Butte Goes Down 40-31 As Toyama Paces Coaldale to Casaba Win

COALDALE, Alta.—The Coaldale quintet rolled to a 40-31 win over the Picture Butte squad in the second game of the Southern Alberta Sugar Beet Basketball League.

Led by snipers Toki Toyama and Aki Oshiro, who scored 16 and 13 points respectively, the victors quashed the Butte men for their second straight defeat. High scorer for Picture Butte was Setsu Miyashita with 8 points.

The Teams:

COALDALE: Toki Toyama 16, Aki Oshiro 13, George Oshiro 4, Min Takada 3, Push Matsumiya 2, Kaz Matsui 2, Johnny Kanashiro, Jeep Ishikawa.—40.

PICTURE BUTTE: Setsu Miyashita 8, Nobuo Yahiro 6, Yosh Hattori 4, Akira Konno 4, Frank Nishi 4, Harry Kuramoto 3, Iki Okabe 2, Shig Ohno.—31.

## TWO ORGANIZATIONS SEIZED AT TULE LAKE; 650 MORE SEGREGEES SENT TO INTERNMENT

TULE LAKE, Calif.—The Department of Justice clamped down on two organizations here and seized records and other properties of the combined headquarters of the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan and Hokoku Seinen Dan last Monday.

In a statement which followed the seizure, the project director said that the organizations were unlawful and that the conduct and activities of the members was in open violation of the U. S. laws.

He stated that nearly 900 members and officers of these organizations had been apprehended by the Department of Justice and removed to enemy alien camps.

• • •

TULE LAKE, Calif.—A contingent of 650 men were transferred last Sunday from the segregation centre here to an alien enemy internment camp in Bismark, North Dakota, under jurisdiction of the Department of Justice.

The group was the largest single contingent to leave the centre and brought the total internees re-segregated to internment camps to 891.

## Kelowna Niseis Form Discussion Groups

By H. K.

KELOWNA, B. C.—The Kelowna Young Japanese Canadian Association held what was reported a dance with the hottest and smoothest bands in the land, with the prettiest and most handsome ladies and gentlemen in the Valley yesterday.

The executive of the Association have formed groups to sponsor Friday night entertainments to divide the work and arouse leadership among the members.

The first meeting was quite successful in that persons usually silent and backward surprised the gathering with their own unique ideas. Bob Yamamoto gave a summary of the problems of assimilation in which he expressed the view that Nisei have not been really understood by other Canadians, and that this was due to the reticence of most Japanese Canadians.

## "SOCIALISTS"

Continued from Page 2.

dians" suggests something of the spiritual foundations which that late great leader stressed as basic to the social mission of his party. And thus today it is in the Woodsworth tradition for CCF legislative members like Mrs. Dorothy Steeves to stand up in the capital at Victoria to condemn the racist agitation, voiced particularly by Conservative members.

Mr. Woodsworth was a pioneer in urging that conscious policies be taken to assimilate into the fabric of society the new immigrant groups which arrived in Canada in such great numbers around the turn of the century.

"The problem of Canadianizing our newcomers was borne upon him during his work as Superintendent of All Peoples Mission in Winnipeg in the early 1900's....

"The mission for one thing became a Bureau of Information and Help for the immigrants arrived with no knowledge of Canadian ways, of where to find a job, a doctor or a postage stamp for the important first letter home.... One of the rooms in the Woodsworth home was called into service as a kind of employment office. One of Mr. Woodsworth's favorite poems was ... 'The House by the Side of the Road.' Two of the lines ran, 'Let me live in a house by the side of the road, where the race of men go by.' After a brief stay in the Woodsworth home, a friend commented: 'It seems to me rather that you live in a house in the middle of the road and the race of men go through it.'"—

THE NEW CANADIAN
KASLO, B.C.

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(現住所)
Address ______________

______________

(元のアドレス)
Former Address ______________

# News Notes Across Canada . . .

## Bay Farm P.T.A. Studies Student Deportment

BAY FARM, B. C. — The annual election of the Pine Crescent School Parent-Teacher's Association was held on February 13 with the following results:

Y. Shoji, president; M. Shikatani, vice-president and chairman; Mrs. Amy Yano, vice-president—representative of the women; K. Goto, treasurer; S. Sunahara, secretary; A. Kawano, assistant secretary; S. Sakai and Mrs. Kitagawa, auditors.

The new board of directors invited several of the more active women members of the P.T.A. and former executives and held a discussion on improving student deportment, home relations of the students and also on smoking and its detrimental effects on the students.

P.T.A. members urged more educational films to be shown to the children after seeing several showings of films at the P. T. A. meeting on February 6.

The films were shown to the school students in the afternoon and to the parents during the evening.

Miss M. Iguchi, vice-principal of the Pine Crescent School urged that parents show more co-operation and interest towards the school.

The principal's report was presented by Rev. T. Tsuji and the secretary's and treasurer's reports were submitted by K. Goto. Y. Shoji presided in the chair.

## GRAND FORKS Y.P.A.

By Frank Takasaki

GRAND FORKS, B.C.—The Grand Forks Young People's Association started it's third year as a young people's organization with a general meeting on January 5th. A general election was held, and the results were as follows:

Yoshio Tonogai, president; Jean Mori, 1st vice-pres.; Miyeko Takasaki, 2nd vice-pres.; Fumi Arai, secretary; Nobuo Tonogai, treasurer; Sadako Akai, Kichizo Tanaka, Sumiye Sugimoto, Tsugeo Mori, social convenors; Kenji Yoshida, Isamu Mukai, Shizue Nakade, Shizuko Arai, sports convenors; Frank Takasaki, publication convenor; Ayako Takasaki, Kenzo Kasuya, Nobuo Takai, auditors.

A Valentine Social, the first social for the year, was held on February 9.

### ALL CHINESE PLATOON

MAPLE CREEK, Sask. — An all-Chinese Canadian Army platoon of 48 members has just completed basic training here and the next stop, these soldiers hope, is the Pacific theatre of war—the closer to occupied China the better, the Canadian Press reported February 15.

## Regina Club Discusses National Nisei Confab

By Amy Nomura

REGINA, Sask.—The cold month of February brought forth a meeting on Feb. 4 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. Kitagawa. Major topic for discussion in the Regina Nisei Club was the much-talked-of plan for a National conference for the Niseis of Canada. The general opinion of this organization was in favor of such a union. Due to its centralized position, Winnipeg was the choice for the first conference and winter, the preferred season.

An interesting item in the members, memoirs for the evening was the photographs taken of the club members by Mr. Arthur Kato.

A Sadie Hawkin's dance was mentioned but there was no decision made on the matter. A successful Valentine's Social was sponsored by the organization . . . and now let's listen to the call of the March winds . . .

## Tashme Talk:

## JANUARY CUFF NOTES

TASHME, B. C.—Cuff notes from Tashme show various activities of both young and old during the month of January.

The Judo club held ceremonics for "kagamibiraki" on January 6. 180 are now learning the art of self defence under S. Sasaki, yodan, former head of the Vancouver Kido-kan. M. Sakata is secretary for the Tashme organization.

For the older folks, a "keirokai" was held on January 14 to which residents 65 years and older were invited. On the same day, a "ho-onko" service was held at the Bukkyokai.

A welcoming party, a joint affair, was held at the United Church on January 21 for Mrs. Nomoto, missionary worker from Greenwood, B.C., and Dr. Yoshitaro Yoneda, visitor from Alberta. Dr. Yoneda, recent graduate of the University of Alberta, was on a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tometaro Yoneda.

And Tashmeites wound up the month of January by holding a election of officers for the Shinwakai on the 30th. Elected to the executive were: R. Shirakawa, president; T. Kodonaga, vice-president; K. Yamazaki, J. Doi, convenors; H. Doi, education convenor; K. Nishihara, recreation and sports convenor; S. Tomihiro, treasurer; Fred Saiga, English secretary; H. Higashiyama, Japanese secretary; K. Kawaguchi and T. Oki, auditors.

## SOPHY-EDS HEAR RETURNED VETERAN

HAMILTON, Ont.—Don McLaren, Y.M.C.A. worker, recently returned from overseas service in the British Isles, was the guest speaker of the Sophy-Ed Club at its meeting on February 16.

In relating his experiences, Mr. McLaren spoke of meeting several wounded Japanese American soldiers on the ship returning back to Canada.

The bombing of London and its effect was described by the speaker. Looking at the smudge of ruins dotting the city, it was hard to realize the fury of the blitz that took place he stated. He spoke with deep admiration of the English girls who had been through five long years of war.

The speaker stated that soldiers returning from overseas would demand fair treatment and so far the Canadian government has done the most of any nation in rehabilitating its veterans. He warned that the problems of the ex-soldiers must be understood and they must be loved by the people.

They will be tough after several years of killing and learning how to kill and they will act more readily than think during their period of adjustment, he said. He emphasized that the Canadian people must understand what they have gone through.

Yosh Hyodo presided. A vote of thanks was moved by Roy Ito.

## Calgary Albertan Fears "Little Tokyo" Growth

The recent action of the Calgary City Council which permitted the entry of four Japanese Canadians into Calgary city limits, brought an editorial blast recently from the Calgary Albertan, daily newspaper, which stated that ". . . unless we are careful, we may find ourselves with a full-sized Jap settlement."

Declared the editorial:

When some weeks ago, the city authorities allowed two Japanese to enter Calgary "temporarily", it was predicted there would soon be more applications for permission to settle. Events seem to be verifying this prediction. Two more Japs now want to enter the city. They profess to be anxious to attend school here. As on the previous occasion, the Council —despite the opposition of Mayor Davison and other members — has voted to refer the matter to the Commissioners on the understanding that the applicants will be admitted unless some adverse evidence is submitted by the police.

Thus the Council seems to be opening the door to Japanese into Calgary. Now that four Japs have successfully wriggled in, others will follow — always with some excellent excuse. Calgary is now one of the few cities in Canada which has shown itself as willing to accept Japanese settlers and unless we are careful we may find ourselves with a full-sized Jap settlement, a "Little Tokyo" on our hands.

## Quits When Chicago Nisei Refused Entry Into Hospital

With the caption "Protests Discrimination", the London Free Press, daily newspaper in London, Ont., printed on its front page the photo of Toyoko Maruyama, 19-year-old Nisei American and Dr. Selig A. Shevin, former staff member of the Jackson Park Hospital at Chicago who resigned his post when his Japanese American patient was refused admittance into the hospital.

The incident raised wide comment early this month when Dr. Shevin, staff member of the hospital for [illegible] years, resigned his post. Miss Maruyama was refused admittance because "some patients might object to close bed contact with a Japanese."

The physician branded the [illegible] American, unpatriotic and inhuman.

The relocee from the relocation centre at Rivers, Ariz. who was employed as domestic worker, said that this is the first trouble [illegible]

SAN ANSELMO, Calif.—The [illegible] Christian Youth conference meeting in San Anselmo, a [illegible] on Feb. 11, a resolution extending to Americans of Japanese ancestry, a cordial welcome on their return to the West Coast and denouncing the "machinations of the race baiters."

# Personal Notes :: Far and Near

### ONISHI—YAMAGA

On December 30, Kazuko, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Y. Yamaga of Tashme, B.C., exchanged wedding vows with Mr. Toshio Onishi at the home of Rev. and Mrs. W.H. Pike in Hamilton, Ont. Rev. Pike officiated. A wedding reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Tabata.

Miss Mary Suzuki of Toronto attended the bride and Mr. Mike Goromaru was best man.

The couple are now residing at 374 McNab St. N., Hamilton, Ont.

* * *

### OMORI—TANI

The marriage was solemnized of Mary Kikuye, only daughter of Mr. and late Mrs. Tani of Winnipeg, Ont., to Mr. Charlie Omori formerly of Ft. William, Ont. recently.

The couple are now residing at 368 Elgin Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

* * *

### BETROTHAL

The engagement was announced of Miss Yukiye Hikida of Picture Butte, Alta. to Mr. Nobuo Nomura of Coaldale, Alta. at the home of the bride-elect on January 15.

The engagement announcement of Miss Kimiko Okamura, eldest daughter of Mrs. M. Okamura, and the late Mr. M. Okamura of Elie, Man. to Mr. Masaharu Ono of Picture Butte, Alta., was made recently.

* * *

### SOMETHING NEW . . .

Mr. and Mrs. H. Onotera of Greenwood, B.C. became the proud parents of a baby girl recently.

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### CARD OF THANKS . . .

Mr. and Mrs. Hiromu Fujiki (nee Shizuko Grace Kai) and Mrs. T. Kai, wish to extend sincere thanks to friends in Kaslo, B.C. for courtesies and kindnesses extended to Mrs. Fujiki during her stay and at the time of departure from Kaslo.

She left to join her husband in Stirling, Alta. on Monday, February 12.

## OBITUARY

### BUNSAKU NISHIMURA

The death is reported of Bunsaku Nishimura, logger at Sinclair, B.C., on January 19.

He was seriously injured when the tree he was falling slid off the stump and struck him in the stomach. He was rushed to the Prince George Hospital but passed away several days later when other internal complications arose as a result of the injuries.

Final funeral services were held on January 23 at the Prince George Funeral Parlors. He was laid to rest at the Prince George Cemetery.

### JUJIRO NAKATSU

Jujiro Nakatsu, 56, passed away on January 22 at Tashme, B. C.

### YOZO AOKI

Final funeral services were held for Yozo Aoki of Greenwood, B.C. on January 13 at the Catholic Church. He passed away on January 10 at the age of 81.

The deceased had no relatives and the Catholic Church made all funeral arrangements.

### MRS. LUCY HAMILTON KENNEDY

There passed away in Vancouver, B.C., on February 13, Mrs. Lucy Hamilton Kennedy, widow of the late Rev. Francis William Cassillis Kennedy. Funeral services were held on February 16 at the St. Phillip's Church. Rev. W.H. Gale and Rev. H.J. Greig officiated.

Both Rev. and Mrs. Kennedy were well known to many Niseis. He was formerly superintendent of the Anglican Japanese Mission in Vancouver.

### CHANGE OF ADDRESS . . .

SHOTARO HINATSU and family wish to have their friends know of the change in their address from Beamsville to Grimsby, Ont., c-o Merrit Bros.

# DRAMATIC PLAYS HIGHLIGHT COALDALE YMWBA CONCERT

By Inis Nomura

COALDALE, Alta.—Many familiar faces from Taber, Raymond, Picture Butte and nearby districts filled the Community hall to capacity to witness the successful annual concert sponsored by the Coaldale Young Bussei Association on January 20.

Prexy T. Shimomura opened the gay afternoon program with a short address and at 4 p.m. the curtain was raised to present colorful odoris, vocal solos and duets and two plays. A dance performed by girls in lovely evening gowns was one of the hits of the evening.

"Tobi-iris" were a frequent occurrence between curtains while backstage workers erected the stage for the next scene.

The highlights of the evening were the two dramatic plays, "Eirei no Ninsunia" and "Musashisha ya Bunsho", directed and produced by Mr. and Mrs. T. Kimura of Coaldale.

The enjoyable evening was brought to a close with the club members, headed by Mr. Kimura in a final curtain call and a short "sumi-masen-deshita" speech.

The club members and staff extend sincerest thanks to all who co-operated to make the evening a success.

The Y.M.W.B.A. acknowledges with deep gratitude the generous donation of the beautiful curtain from the Coaldale Fujinkai. Thanks are also extended to Mrs. T. Kimura and Misses S. Narukami, F. Sakamoto and T. Mizune for their valuable assistance in teaching the odoris.

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On the following Saturday evening, on January 27, an "iro kai" for all participants in the concert was held in the basement floor of the Community Hall at 7 p.m. Mr. and Mrs. T. Kimura were honorary guests. Mr. T. Horii was chairman.

President Shimomura gave a brief summary of the concert and gave large credit to Mr. and Mrs. T. Kimura for the success of the program.

Miss Lily Okahashi spoke in behalf of the young ladies and thanked all taking part in the concert.

In gratitude for the work done by Mr. and Mrs. Kimura, the Y.M.W.B.A. presented them with a lovely silver four piece tea set. The presentation was made by Miss Sadie Narukami on behalf of the Coaldale Y.M.W.B.A.

Dainty refreshments including cakes, sandwiches and delicate fruit salads, prepared by the club girls, were served.

Renditions of popular songs and jokes occupied the rest of the evening.

## "ALBERTA"

Continued from Page 1.

of Japanese Placement, on April 11, 1944. An excerpt from the letter was quoted which stated in part: ". . . Mr. Baker (president of the Sugar Beet Growers' Association) definitely stated that at the end of the emergency which brought the Japanese out to Alberta, he will advocate that they be returned from whence they came."

It was pointed out that Mr. Baker had also stated at the joint meeting of the Board of Directors of the Growers' Association, the Sugar Factory representatives, the B.C.S.C. officials and the Japanese delegates held on March 24, 1944, that unless the growers maintain the final decision regarding transfer of the Japanese, he will try to remove all evacuees from southern Alberta. "In our opinion then," the petition declared, "Mr. Baker and the growers desire only financial gains through the exploitation of the evacuees."

Resettlement in a locality where such intolerable attitude is evident is impossible the petition said and urged the long range policy of resettlement and dispersal of B.C. evacuees be extended to Albertans. The petition also mentioned that discussion on these matters had been postponed pending the completion of the beet harvest at B.C.S.C. officials request. School board directors had also been contacted in regard to the high school [illegible] the school board's remaining adamant in their demand for sixty dollars a year in advance or seven dollars a month per pupil fee, [illegible]

It was also requested that a personal interview between a delegation from the evacuees and Mr. [illegible] be held as soon as possible.

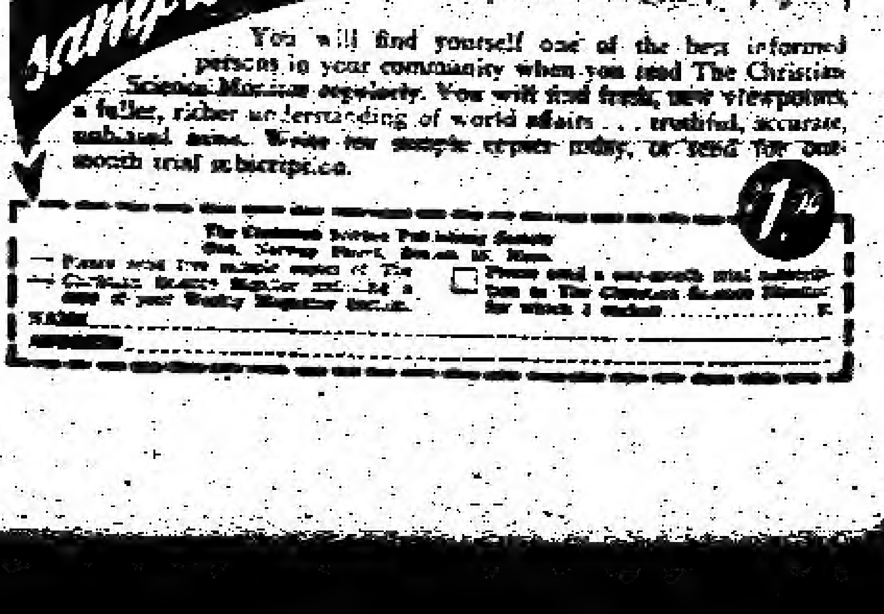
Representatives for the evacuees from all the districts in southern Alberta included: S. Takada, Y. Ozeki, George Saito, A. Sato, T. [illegible], S. Aoki, T. Iwasa, T. Okamoto, U. Nakashima, M. Amemori, T. Saito, Messrs. Tasui, Sumi and Deshima.

## "B. C. LEGISLATURE"

(Continued from Page 1)

He urged that the Legislature forward a petition to the Federal Government demanding that no Japanese be allowed in B.C. or any other province.

Mrs. T. J. Kelston (Cons. Coalition-Vancouver Point Grey) declared that if the CCF proposal of permitting Japanese Canadians to return to [illegible] held prior to the evacuation was carried out, it would mean competition for the men and women returning from the services and throwing out the workers who are presently employed on these jobs.

The Wednesday session heard the C.C.F. party through Herbert Gargrave, reaffirm its policy that Japanese Canadians should be distributed across Canada.

"Because of the anti-democratic stand of some of our people, we believe in the policy of having them dispersed all over the Dominion instead of settling in one community."